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REVIEW,

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OBSERVER

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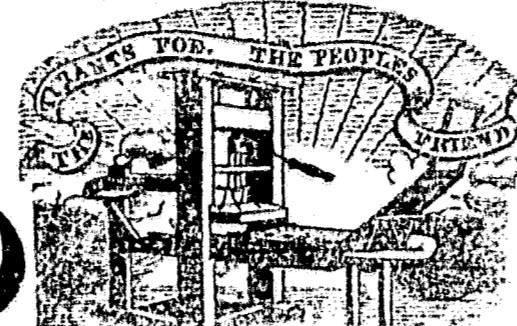
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# OXFORD OBSERVER

VOL. IV.]

NORWAY, (Maine,) THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1827.

[NO. 182.

## MISCELLANY.

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCE.  
CAPTURE OF THE BRITISH GEN. PRESCOTT,  
BY THE AMERICAN LT. COL.  
BARTON.

The following narrative of one of the most interesting events of the Revolutionary War is highly worthy of record. It is from an entirely authentic source. The intelligent reader will hardly know which most to admire and approve:—The consummate skill and cool courage of the projector of this bloodless enterprise;—the modest and ingenuous manner in which the narrative is penned—or the true Yankee kindness and humanity shown in an open enemy in such excitement.—*Best Cent.*

## NARRATIVE.

In the month of November, A. D. 1778, a detachment of British troops took Major Gen. Lee prisoner by surprise. Having a very high opinion of the General's abilities, I was resolved, if ever an opportunity offered, to surprise a Major General of the British army, with a view to procure his exchange. In the month of December, the same year, the enemy took possession of the islands of Rhode-Island, Conimicut, and Prudence. I being then in the service of this State, was ordered to the post at Tiverton, where I used the greatest endeavors to gain intelligence of some British officer of the same rank with Major-General Lee, whom I might surprise, and thus effect an exchange of that great man. On the 20th June, 1777, a Mr. Coffin made his escape from the enemy on Rhode-Island, and was brought to my quarters. When asked where Major-General Prescott quartered, he said, at the house of Mr. Overying on the west side of the island; and being requested, gave a description of the house. I now entered very seriously upon the plan of surprising General Prescott, in his own quarters. A few days after this, a deserter came off the island, who gave the same intelligence as Mr. Coffin. I could not yet enter fully on the enterprise, there were so many obstacles presenting themselves. The troops, as well as myself, were long inured to service, and never had attempted an enterprise of this sort; and I was sensible if our plan should be blasted, that my country would reprobate my conduct as rash and imprudent; but after some considerable struggle with these difficulties, I determined to throw myself into the hands of fortune, and make the attempt. I communicated my plan to Colonel Stanton, the then commanding officer at this post, and requested his permission to put it in execution. He very readily gave me liberty to go and attack the enemy when and where I pleased. I then selected several officers, in whose abilities and secrecy, from a personal acquaintance, I could confide. I then asked them if they were willing to go with me on an enterprise; but where, and for what particular enterprise, I could not then inform them. They all consented to go. The names of the officers are as follows:—Ebenezer Adams, captain of artillery; Samuel Phillips, captain; James Potter, lieutenant; Joshua Babcock, lieutenant; Andrew Stanton, ensign; and John Wilcocks. The next step to be taken was, to procure boats, which was attended with some difficulty, as there were but two at our post; however, in two or three days we obtained five whale-boats, and had them fitted in the best possible manner.

Having obtained the men, and all things in readiness, we embarked on the 4th of July, with an intention to proceed to Bristol. After we got into Mount Hope Bay, there came on a heavy storm of thunder and rain, by which I lost sight of all the boats but one; the two that were not separated, pushed on with all speed, and landed at Bristol at 10 o'clock at night, being the 5th. I went to the commanding officer's quarters, where there was a deserter, who had just made his escape from Rhode-Island; taking him into a private room, I questioned him concerning the enemy's position, whether there had been any alteration in the British encampment, within a few days; he said he had not. I then asked him where the commander in chief quartered; he said he was in the town of Newport. I then asked him if he ever went with such a party as a sergeant and ten men to the west part of the island; he told me he had not. I again asked him if he knew where we saw a Mr. Overying—the General was not there. We went into another chamber where Mr. Overying's son was; he said the General was not there. I then went to the head of the star-way and M. & C. took the other boats joined us, called for the soldiers to set the house on fire, for we were determined to have small island (called Hog Island) in plain sight of the British encampment and went below and called for General Pres-

them some time with a glass, I thus addressed them: Gentlemen, the enterprise which I have projected, and which I want your assistance to execute, is this: to go on to the island of Rhode-Island, surprise Major-General Prescott, at his own quarters, and bring him prisoner to the main. The officers, who knew nothing of my intention, seemed somewhat surprised. I gave them all the intelligence which had been obtained, the situation of the house where the General quartered, the part each must act, and so on. I told him he was my prisoner, he rejoined I acknowledge it sir; I desired him to hurry: he requested he might be allowed to put on his clothes; I told him very few, for our business required haste. In the mean time, Major Barrington, the General's aid-de-camp, finding the house was attacked, leaped out of the window, but by the time he was to the ground was secured a prisoner. After the General had slipped on a few clothes, we marched for the shore. We desired the General to put one arm over my shoulder and the other over one of the officers, that he might go with the greatest ease and despatch. Major Barrington and the sentinel were kept in the middle of the party. In a little time we came to the shore. The General seeing the five small boats, and knowing in what manner the shipping lay, appeared much confused, and asked me if I commanded the party; I told him I did: he said I hope you will not hurt me; I assured him, whilst in my power he should not be injured. Before we got into the boats we put on the General's coat, for as yet he had only waist-coat, breeches and slippers. We were very soon seated in our boats, the General in No. 1. After we had gotten a small distance from the shore, we heard three cannons and saw three sky rockets, which was the signal for an alarm. It was fortunate for us that the enemy on board the shipping did not know the cause of it, as they might with ease have cut off our return to the main. We proceeded on till broad day light, when we landed at Warwick neck, the place from whence we took our departure, having been gone six hours and half. The General, when on shore, turned towards the island, and beholding the shipping, said to me, Sir, you have made a damned bold push to-night; I replied we had been fortunate. We went to the highest house, where the General and his aid-de-camp were asked if they would have success with their enterprise I appeal, whether it be not wrong to judge of a man's principles from the good or ill success he meets with in his vocation. To say his motives are just because he is prosperous, or that they are unjust, because he meets with adversity, is making an erroneous deduction. In two points of light I will consider the evil policy and cruelty of imprisoning poor debtors.

First in a political, and second, in a moral one. And here this question presents itself to the mind—When a man's property will not pay his debts, is it best that an equal division of it be made among his creditors, and his body be released to procure employment, or that it be caged till he has paid the uttermost farthing? The end of law is the welfare of the community. It considers the personal liberty of each member of it as sacred; therefore every person should possess his freedom, and follow that vocation for which he is by nature and education qualified. But Heaven nor education never designed a jail to be the abode of an honest man: those laws which then which sanction the confining one after he has yielded up all, are unjust and arbitrary in the extreme. Who will say a creditor derives any benefit by immuring a debtor within the noxious space of four prison walls whose foul and pestilential congregation of vapours are enough to engender the worst species of disease, after he has bared him of every iota of property! What business can there pursue to pay the debt or diminish it a hair? He can do nothing; but like the wretched captive in Sterne's picture of slavery, set on his bed of straw and notch the record of the miserable days he may be doomed to pass in his dreary habitation.

Imprisonment always augments, instead of diminishing a debt. Expense after expense accrues until the cost often swells the demand to four times the original sum; and after all if the debt should be paid through the kindness of a friend, the creditor would only receive his original claim, dollar for dollar. Can such things be, and not excite our special wonder? when Legislators, legislating for the good of the community, a marble-hearted creditor in taking an unfortunate man, throwing him into jail, and keeping him there until his resentment is sated?

HUMANITAS.

\* James Fennel, of London.

In default of recent news, it may be interesting to the reader to trace the origin or customs where the pitiless inhumanity has ceased to operate. The practice of decorating churches and apartments with evergreens at Christmas, is supposed by many to allude to the people's strewing branches in the way of the saviour when he entered Jerusalem; by others, to the taste of the most austere in the early periods of the church, who hung their altars with ivy and laurel emblems of devotion and triumph, to enhance the grandeur and solemnity of their rites.

But the practice of ornamenting places of worship with evergreens, springs from an earlier date. The Druids decked their houses and places of worship with evergreens, in December; that the Sylvan spirits might repair to them and remain warm through the frost and storms

of that chilling season.—On the accession of Christianity, councils of the church forbade Christians to decorate their houses with Bay or Holly, but afterwards permitted it, in order to accommodate its ceremonies to the old mythology in such things as were not fundamental. An ancient writer says, that "Trimming of the Temples with hanging of flowers, boughs, and garlands, was taken of the heathen people, who decked their idols and houses with such arraye."

In the earliest ages the Mistletoe was held pre-eminent for such uses over every other plant or tree. The Druids venerated it, for its mystical origin.—Growing as it does upon the Oak without resembling it, they deemed it a miraculous production, and believed it possessed of charms and defences against evil. It was cut by them from the tree with great ceremony. The prince of the Druids ascending the Oak, cut the Mistletoe with a golden sickle in the presence of all the people, and then presented it to the other Druids, who received it with the greatest reverence, and distributed it, as a sacred talisman and blessing for the new year. It was, however, at length banished from the churches because it was held sacred by the heathen, and might therefore mislead Christian worshippers to a profane respect for it, or to believe, as the Druidical rites had taught them, "that it had the powers of proclaiming pardon and freedom to all wicked people, towards the four quarters of heaven."

The mince pie, and the Christmas pie, those "favorite peculiarities" of the Christmas festival had also their appropriate derivation. The former being a compound of the choicest productions of the East, represents the offerings made by the wise men who came from afar to worship, bringing spices. The coffin-shape of the true old English Christmas pie "is in imitation of the manger" wherein the infant Jesus was laid.—

"This pastry is a learned composition, being a mixture of neat's tongues, chicken, eggs, sugar, raisins, lemon and orange peel, with wines and various kinds of spiceries."

The mention of the "Christmas log" will kindle the feelings of every New-Englander, as another well known feature of this joyous festival. It was in Old England the great indispensable, to have a "huge heaped up, over-heaped up, all, attracting fire," and the larger the log the merrier the defiance which was given to the cold without. All the demons of frost and the spirits of the storm were laid by the potent spell. A charm this in these northern climes which needed not the aid of superstition to enforce it. Then comes the feast, and dance, and song—and then the grave reflect on the glorious occasion; and the gay rejoice with mirth and gladness, and gifts on the solemn festival which commemorates "The day, that gave 'To man a Saviour—freedom to the slave.'

till he would be enabled to venture forth with safety. She gave him the lamp, and shutting the door, returned to the house.

He descended into the vaults, and seating himself on a tomb-stone, he there beheld recorded the names of his own illustrious ancestors, who had moldered into dust ages ago. He was overpowered with fatigue, and fell asleep—and did not awake until morning of the second day; when he perceived that his benefactress had not been there, and began to fear that something had happened to prevent her from coming again. He awoke in terror and anxiety until night, but still she came not; and he laid himself down in despair on a tomb-stone, resolved to endure the lingering death which awaited him; he sunk into a lethargy, from which he was awakened on the third morning by the voice of his benefactress, calling on his name. But it seemed as if animation had ceased for he was unable to move, or articulate a sound till the door fell; he uttered a feeble cry, and rushed up the steps; fortunately the young lady had not left the spot, she raised the floor and entering the vault, restored new life to the sufferer.—She informed him that she had been unable to get to the church since the time of his concealment on account of the vigilance of the guards who were stationed at her uncle's but she had made arrangements by which she could supply him with daily food. She prepared to depart, and had just ascended the steps when they heard persons enter the church; she immediately closed the door of the vault; it was a body of soldiers passing and repassing about the church and who were searching for some refugees whom they suspected were concealed there. They were conducted by the unsuspecting uncle, who led them to every part of the building to prove his innocence.

Their footsteps were often heard by the trembling couple below, passing over the vault, but they did not perceive it. When they had left the church, she quitted the vault with repeated assurances of daily supplying him with victuals. She performed her promise, and in a few days, conducted him from the place of concealment, and he was enabled to reach his home with safety.

## TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

### FIRST SESSION.

#### IN SENATE.

—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.

M. PARRIS introduced a bill supplementary to an act for the enrolling and licensing ships and vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and the fisheries; and for the regulation of the same; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Dec. 10.

Mr. SPRAGUE offered the following resolution for adoption:

*Resolved*. That so much of the President's Message as relates to the boundary line of the United States, and to the outrages alleged to have been committed on the territory in dispute between the United States and Great Britain, be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. SPRAGUE said, he was reluctant to interfere with the course proposed by the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Wright) for the reference of the Message, but was constrained to offer this resolution, by the great importance of the subject to the State which he had the honor, in part to represent. He was extremely gratified to find that this subject had received the constant and watchful attention of the Executive of the United States; and that the Government had zealously and assiduously labored to preserve our rights and effect a peaceable adjustment of the controversy, and had also taken the most prompt and effective measures to ascertain the character of the recent transactions upon our Northeastern frontier. He hoped that the House, so far as appertained to them, would manifest a readiness to second and sustain the efforts of the President. The question respecting our Northeastern boundary was one of no ordinary moment. The great extent of the Territory in dispute, the fertility of its soil, the quantity and value of its timber, its position, with reference to the St. John's river, and in a military point of view, all concurred to make it a matter of much interest to the nation at large, and of peculiar and increasing solicitude to the State of Maine; while the recent alleged outrage by the British Authorities, in arresting, upon this Territory, one who himself claimed to be, and whom we claimed as an American citizen, upon American soil, and transporting him to a foreign gaol, was calculated to excite the liveliest sensibilities of the People. Mr. said, the subject involved the integrity of our soil, and the inviolability of the persons of our citizens. The attention of Congress had been particularly called to it by the Message of the President, and he trusted that the House would be willing to make it a matter of distinct reference to a committee, and to give it all that consideration which its magnitude deserved.

Mr. FLOYD, of Virginia, inquired of the gentleman from Maine, whether it was the purpose of his resolution to include the Northern boundary line of the United States from sea to sea.

Mr. SPRAGUE replied that his resolution was directed only to the reference

of so much of the President's Message as referred to the subject of boundary; and the Message only spoke of the Eastern portion of the line. But it was not his intention to restrict the attention of the Committee to one part of the country in preference to another. They might extend their report to the whole of our Northern line, if they should think it necessary; but what he more particularly desired to have them report upon, was the present state of affairs in respect to the Eastern portion of it.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Ohio, said, that unless the gentleman desired a Select Committee, (which point he had now waived,) he could not perceive the necessity of any distinct reference of this subject, as it was virtually included under the resolution for referring so much of the Message as related to our Foreign Relations to the appropriate Committee.

Mr. SPRAGUE did not think that the general resolution, to which the gentleman referred, would cover this subject. The particular point which he wished to submit to a Committee of the House, was the outrage committed on an American citizen peacefully residing within the limits of the United States.

The resolution, as modified by the mover, was then adopted.

FRIDAY, Dec. 14.

Forty-five petitions and memorials were presented this day.

By Mr. HAMILTON.—Remonstrances of the Agricultural Societies of the Parishes of St. Andrew and St. John, in South Carolina, against an increase of the tariff on imports.

Mr. BARNARD submitted the following resolution for consideration to-morrow.

*Resolved*. That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, if not, in his opinion, incompatible with the public interest, the correspondence of this Government with that of Great Britain, relative to the free navigation of the River Saint Lawrence.

Mr. RANDOLPH, at his request, has been excused from serving on the Committee of Ways and means. Mr. SMYTH, of Va., was appointed.—Mr. McDUFFIE is now Chairman.

#### STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

*On foreign relations*.—Messrs. MACON, SANFORD, TAZEWELL, BELL and WHITE.

*On finance*.—Messrs. SMITH of MD., MACLAURIN, PARRIS, SMITH of S. C., and BRADSHAW.

*On commerce*.—Messrs. WOODBURY, JOHNSTON of LA., MAC LANE, SILSbee, and WILLIAMS.

*On manufactures*.—Messrs. DICKERSON, KAIGHT, RUGGLES, RIDGELEY, and BARNARD.

*On agriculture*.—Messrs. BRANCH, WILEY, BOULIGUET, BATEMAN, and BARNARD.

*On military affairs*.—Messrs. HARRISON, BENNETT, JOHNSON of KY., CHANDLER, and ULLENDRICKS.

*On the militia*.—Messrs. CHANDLER, HARRISON, MARKS, MAC KINLEY, and TYLER.

*On naval affairs*.—Messrs. HAYNE, ROBBINS, SEYMOUR, TAZEWELL, and WOODBURY.

#### STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

*On elections*.—Messrs. SLOANE, ANDERSON, ALSTON, TUCKER of S. C., CLAIROINE, PHELPS, and STOWER.

*On ways and means*.—Messrs. RANDOLPH, MAC DUFFIE, SPRAGUE, VERPLANCK, DWIGHT, BRENT, and GILMER.

*On claims*.—Messrs. WILLIAMS, MAC COY, WHITTLESEY, BARBER of CT., CLARKE of N. Y., MAC INTIRE, and RAMSAY.

*On commerce*.—Messrs. CAMBRELENG, NEWTON, THOMPSON of GA., GORHAM, BARNEY, HARVEY, and SOUTHERLAND.

*On public lands*.—Messrs. ISACKS, VINTON, WHIPPLE, JENNINGS, HAILE, DUNCAN, and DAVIS of S. C.

*On postoffices and post-roads*.—Messrs. INGRAM, MAC KEAN, YANCEY, CONNER, MAGEE, HODGES, and RUSSELL.

*On the district of Columbia*.—Messrs. ALEXANDER, INGERSOLL, BRYAN, WEEMS, KREMER, VARNUM, and ALLEN of VA.

*On the judiciary*.—Messrs. P. P. BARBOUR, LIVINGSTON, BUCHANAN, RIVES, WICKLIFFE, KORR, and STORRS.

*On revolutionary claims*.—Messrs. WOLF, HUNT, CREIGHTON, DICKINSON, TUCKER of N. J., FREY, and HEALEY.

*On public expenditures*.—Messrs. JOHNSON of N. Y., J. S. BARBOUR, BAILEY, MARTINDALE, BUCK, GALE, and NUCKOLS.

*On private land-claims*.—Messrs. BUCKNER, MOORE of ALA., ARMSTRONG, EARL, SHEPPARD, BATES of MO., and STERIGERE.

*On manufactures*.—Messrs. MALLARY, STEVENSON of PA., CONDICT, MOORE of KY., WRIGHT of N. Y., STANBERRY, and MARTIN.

*On Indian affairs*.—Messrs. MAC LEAN, MAC KEE, CARSON, DANIEL, SWANN, LUMPKIN, and SMITH of IA.

*On foreign affairs*.—Messrs. EVERETT, TAYLOR of N. Y., ARCHER, SERGEANT, DRAYTON, OWEN, and POLK.

*On military affairs*.—Messrs. HAMILTON, VANCE, SMITH of VA., DESHA, FLOYD of GA., HOBBLIE, and ORR.

*On naval affairs*.—Messrs. HOFFMAN, BARTLETT of N. H., CROWNHILL, CARTER of S. C., MILLER of PA., DORSEY, and RIPLEY.

*On agriculture*.—Messrs. VAN RENSELAER, ROSANO, WILSON of MD., BARLOW, HALLOCK, MERRIMAN, and CULPEPPER.

*On territories*.—Messrs. STRONG, CLARK of KY., SAWYER, WRIGHT of O., BUNNEN, LEA, and COULTER.

*On military pensions*.—Messrs. BURGESS, MITCHELL of TENN., BATES of N. H., LAWRENCE, LONG, LECOMPTON, and FORWARD.

*On expenditures of the department of state*.—Messrs. BLAIR, LITCHFIELD, and TREZAVANT.

*On expenditures of the treasury department*.—Messrs. HALL, MITCHELL of PA., and BARRINGTON.

*On expenditures of the war department*.—Messrs. HAYNE, WOODCOCK, and TURNER.

*On expenditures of the navy department*.—Messrs. LITTLE, LYON, and KEENE.

*On expenditures of the postoffice*.—Messrs. HOLMES, LEISLER, and O'BRIEN.

*On expenditures on public buildings*.—Messrs. SPRIGG, J. J. WOOD, and SWIFT.

*On revisional and unfinished business*.—Messrs. PEARCE, REED, and WILSON of PA.

*On accounts of the house of representatives*.—Messrs. ALLEN of MASS., DUDLEY, and PLANT.

**FOREIGN.**  
We are indebted to the New-York Morning Courier, an excellent paper for information, for the following news respecting the destruction of the grand Turkish fleet.

#### DESTRUCTION OF THE GRAND TURKISH FLEET.

The Turco Egyptian Fleet is annihilated! The first blow has been given to the Ottoman power, and it will assuredly be followed by others more severe and more fatal. On the 20th of October, "Sir Edward Codrington, having learned that Ibrahim Pacha had landed the troops composing the expedition, in violation of the armistice, and was dealing destruction around amongst the Greeks of the Morea, the Vice-Admiral, with the combined squadrons, (the French and Russian admirals having placed themselves under his orders) stood it for Navarino, and found the Turkish and Egyptian fleet lying there, being moored in a crescent, and appeared ready for action. Having passed the batteries, Sir Edward Codrington despatched the Dartmouth ahead, for the purpose of sending a communication to Ibrahim, or the Turkish Admiral, warning him of the consequences of his proceedings by bringing upon him the vengeance of the allied squadrons. The Dartmouth's boat carrying this communication, was fired upon, and we regret to add Lieut. Fitzroy and the whole boat's crew were killed. This was the signal for attack. The British Admiral proudly led in the Asia, and placing her between the Turkish and Egyptian Admirals, opened a tremendous fire upon the former. The Egyptian Admiral having sent a message, declaring that he would not fire a gun, Mr. Mitchell, Sir Edward Codrington's Interpreter, was sent on board, but he was basely shot, and the admiral immediately fired on the Egyptian Admiral. The action became general on both sides, and continued with great fury for four hours, when it terminated by the complete destruction of the whole Turkish and Egyptian Fleet, consisting of 4 sail of the line, 15 frigates, 15 corvettes, 9 brigs 3 fire-ships, and numerous transports, &c. The ships which had escaped the fury of the attack were run on shore by the Turks themselves, and destroyed.

This glorious achievement has not been performed without a tremendous loss of human life. The Turkish Admiral had 650 men killed, and the loss of the others in proportion." "The loss of the Allies has been great, among the English slain, are Captain Waller Borthwell, of his Majesty's ship Genoa; Lieut. Fitzroy; Mr. Smith, the Master of the Asia, and many other gallant officers and men; making a total loss in the British Squadron of 20 officers, 21 petty officers, and 218 men killed and wounded. The Asia had her mainmast mast shot away, and her mainmast severely injured. The French and Russian Fleets took a very active part. The French Admiral De Rigny, signalled himself by an act of chivalrous gallantry, not having been able to get his own flagship satisfactorily into action, changed his flag to a frigate, in which he most gallantly rushed upon the enemy, but his loss was very great, exceeding one hundred.

It is said, that the Turkish crews, in many instances exhibited great desperation, jumping overboard rather than surrender. The battle was fought at anchor, and was necessarily bloody and destructive. The numerical superiority of the Ottoman force was immense, but the result has been—the entire destruction of the whole Turkish fleet.

The following is a statement of the conflicting forces, and of the result:

*English Force*.—Three sail of the line, four frigates, one corvette, three brigs.

*French Force*.—Three sail of the line, two frigates, two schooners.

*Russian Force*.—Four sail of the line, four frigates.

*Total of the Allies*.—Twenty-six sail.

*Turkish Force*.—Three sail of the line, four double frigates, nineteen frigates, twenty-four corvettes, fourteen brigs, six fire-ships.

*Total*.—Seventy sail.

There were, besides, about forty transports and other vessels formed behind the Turkish Fleet. The result is, one Turkish line of battle ship, burned—two driven on shore, wrecks—one on shore, a wreck—two burned—fifteen frigates burned and sunk—three on shore, wrecks—one on shore, masts standing—fifteen corvettes burned and sunk—four on shore, wrecks—nine brigs burned and sunk—one on shore, masts standing—six fire-ships destroyed, and three transports.

*So that it appears that of the whole*

*seventy vessels of war, only eight of*

*the smaller classes were afloat, which is*

*probably to be accounted for from their*

*small draft of water, enabling them to*

*haul in close under the batteries ashore,*

*and which appear to have been very*

*formidable.*

Affairs have been brought to this crisis by bad faith and cruelty of Ibrahim Pacha, who, finding that he would not be allowed to commit naval hostilities, resolved, in defiance of the armistice, and in breach of his solemn promises, to

wreck his vengeance of the whole Greek population; and this savage determination he was carrying into effect, by burning houses, destroying agriculture and trees, and even massacring women and children.

The Gazette de France remarks that

"the astonishing harmony between the

three united nations is one of the wonders

of history!" By and by perhaps we may see a still greater wonder—the age of miracles is not over. Let us now contemplate the state of affairs on land. We have stated heretofore that the Turk was sending large supplies of money, provisions, men, and ammunition to his fortresses on the Danube. On the lines of that river and of the Pruth, eighty thousand Russians under Field Marshal Wittgenstein, are already assembled, and ready for the field. A still greater army under Marshal Sachen, is ready to support his operations, and the Czar himself is expected to join them.

Previously to the battle of Navarino, the Sultan had sent a firman to Ibrahim Pacha, directing him to repel force by force. On the strength of this firman Ibrahim commenced the aggressions above recited.

(Extract of a letter from Calcutta, April 26.)

DREADFUL FIRE.—On the 24th inst. a dreadful calamity befel this place: we had no less than five fires, and one I witnessed; it took place in a native quarter, called Jaun Bazaar, where all the habitations are bamboo and mat huts. In less than a quarter of an hour a space of three-quarters of a mile was in flames.

The gale blew with unusual violence, which afforded awful resistance to the flames, spreading with resistless violence, opposed or rather met by nothing but bamboo and mat huts; these were consumed with the utmost rapidity, and quickly the flames caught a range of bamboo stabling belonging to the principal stable keeper here. The light now became frightful in the extreme; one half of Calcutta was visible to the most minute object, by the red flame of the fire, whose glare was communicated to all around by the gale; and the governor's house, fort, river, and shipping, were distinguished on the other side, by the vivid blue lightning, which flashed without a moments intermission, accompanied by surprisingly loud and violent peals of thunder. The whole space mentioned was now in flames, and the poor miserable inhabitants, removing in their flight and haste, their beds and boxes, their poor frightened goats and cattle following instinctively their masters from their sheds, and lowing mournfully. The horses from the livery stables had been removed to windward of the fire, in the early commencement of it, became frightened at the flames and the lightning, and were dreadfully restless, many breaking loose and running in a state of infatuated fear, into immense masses of people, kicking and killing, and ultimately running back to the stables from which they had been disturbed; and in spite of all exertion, numbers there perishing in the flames; their cries, and the screaming of birds falling (as birds usually do), into the flames, the cries of children, crackling of the flames, and loud thunder, formed a most terrific combination of sounds. Amidst all this might be seen one or two engines, the water from which, once exhausted, no assistance was looked for from them, for there are no water-works or fire-plugs here, and all water must be brought by hand; the extreme distance of the river preventing its being done with any benefit. In about an hour the whole Jaun-Bazaar, after presenting a vast surface in a mass of flames, was a scene of awful grandeur; the fire was arrested by the interposition of some mud huts and the wind lulled for a few moments, and bamboos retaining a red heat for some time after they had done burning, the whole area

Before they could bind  
it necessary to employ  
success in releasing  
words so that it became  
them a second time.  
preparations being ex-  
ecuted, produced loud mur-  
muring immense crowd which  
the occasion. With some  
overcame her resistance,  
woman, on perceiving the  
of her husband in the  
gave a horrible shriek,  
was instantly silenced  
the executioner—This  
with a view to save the  
had solemnly declared  
alone was guilty.

spirit. After buzzing for Jackson, he  
drank off about three fourths of it in a  
few minutes, but he survived the draught,  
only until the evening. It is said he  
went to Chillicothe, for the purpose of  
teaching a school; if so we think his  
example will be of far greater profit to  
the rising generation than his precepts  
would have been.

## THE OBSERVER.

### NORWAY;

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1827.

#### NEW MAIL ROUTE.

On the first day of January next, which will  
be next week, the great Mail from Portland  
to Lancaster, N. H. will be conveyed directly  
through this town, Greenwood, Bethel, &c.,  
&c. by the new line of Stages. The publishers  
of papers in Portland, will, of course, no-  
tice this arrangement of the mail and give  
their papers such direction as will give them  
the advantage of this new communication.—

The mail intended for Lancaster, on this  
route, will leave Portland on Thursday and  
arrive at Lancaster on Friday. In noticing  
this new mail route we cannot withhold from  
the proprietors of this line of stages, that an-  
probation for their fidelity, promptness and  
attention to convenience, to which they are  
so highly entitled. We wish them the  
encouragement they merit.

#### EASTERN ARGUS—ONCE MORE.

It has become our duty to speak again of the  
Eastern Argus. It is the oldest republican  
newspaper published in this State, & has  
generally pursued a consistent course. But  
we never could approve the severity and  
bitterness with which Mr. Adams was attack-  
ed in that paper, during the last struggle for  
the Presidency, nor the policy of ranking old  
school Republicans, who honestly preferred  
him to Mr. Crawford, as Wingatites or Fed-  
eralists. And it is impossible for us to perceive  
the consistency of the support which the Argus  
is now rendering to the cause of General  
Jackson. We are not surprised that it should  
come out under the signature of Leonidas, and otherwise with a new edition of the ar-  
guments which were repeatedly urged in  
that paper against Mr. Adams in 1824. We  
think the same Leonidas would be quite as  
profitably employed in furnishing the readers  
of the Argus with a new edition of the opin-  
ions which were then entertained by the Editor  
and his correspondents, in relation to the  
fitness of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency.

The following editorial article was published  
in the weekly Argus of the 25th of May,  
1824, and we have thought it worth trans-  
cribing:—

GEN. JACKSON AND THE HARTFORD CON-  
VENTION.

"We have always felt proud of the military  
fame of General Jackson, and grateful for  
the services he has rendered his country; but  
that he possesses a suitable temper of mind and  
the necessary talents and acquirements for a  
Chief Magistrate of the nation, we have always  
doubted. He might have been a useful man in  
ancient Rome, had he lived in some of her  
troubous times, and been appointed Dictator  
to guide and govern her precarious destinies;  
or he might be useful in modern Mexico,  
where it is said they are now calling for a  
supreme Dictator to combine and give energy  
to the distracted powers of the Country.  
But the General, in our apprehension, is not  
the man to take the lead under our refined Sys-  
tem of Government, and our well regulated code  
of Laws. Where there is no law, a man is  
excusable for being a law to himself; he can  
only look to his own judgment for a rule of  
conduct. But where society is established  
under good and wholesome laws, the man  
who would take advantage of the military  
power to effect his purposes in violation of  
the laws, or who could bend existing laws to  
suit existing circumstances, must be consid-  
ered too dangerous a character to be clothed  
with the highest authority in the land. A  
singular illustration of the character of Gen-  
eral Jackson on this point is found in one of  
his letters to President Monroe in 1817.

"It appears by this letter that if he had  
been in command of the military department  
in the neighborhood of the Hartford Conven-  
tion, when that body was in session, he would  
have put to death at least three of the lead-  
ers of the convention party.  
"He says to Monroe:—  
"I have read with much satisfaction that  
part of your letter on the rise, progress, and  
policy of Federalists; it is in my opinion a just  
exposition, and I am free to acknowledge,  
had I commanded the military department  
where the Hartford Convention sat, if it had  
been the last act of my life, I should have  
punished the three principal leaders of the  
party. I am certain an independent Court  
Martial would have condemned them under  
the second Section of the Act establishing  
rules and regulations for the government of  
the Army of the United States."

"On reading this paragraph of the Gener-  
al's, one would naturally suppose the section  
of law to which he refers, and which he  
would take for his authority, must read some-  
thing like this: In time of war, any citizen  
who shall meet in Convention to consult upon  
the state of the country, and who shall  
be suspected of being opposed to the Gov-  
ernment or the war, shall be apprehended,  
tried by a Court Martial, and shall be hung  
or shot, according to the sentence of the  
Court. But what astonishment must be felt  
on turning to the law section referred to as  
authority for stringing up citizens, almost  
without ceremony on the gallows of court  
martial, and finding it to read as follows:—

"An Act, establishing Rules and Articles  
for the government of the Armies of the United  
States of America—Section 2d. In  
time of war all persons not citizens of, or owing  
allegiance to the United States of Amer-  
ica, who shall be found lurking as Spies, in or  
about the fortifications or encampments of  
the armies of the United States, or any of  
them, shall suffer death, according to the  
law and usage of Nations, by sentence of a  
General Court martial."  
"Whatever may be thought of the crimi-  
nality or innocence of the members of the  
Hartford Convention, we think every ration-

al person must admit, that the authority upon  
which the General would have hung them  
is most singular indeed."

Will the Argus be good enough to tell us  
in what respect General Jackson is now bet-  
ter qualified to discharge the duties of Presi-  
dent, than he was in 1824? Has he made  
any new display of talents and virtue calculat-  
ed to effect a change of opinion in his favor?

Is there evidence of his fitness for that office in  
the Beverly correspondence? Are we to infer  
from the cowardly manner of his resigning  
his seat in the United States' Senate, thereby  
avoiding the responsibility of publicly declar-  
ing his opinions upon great and important national  
questions which affect his popularity,  
and shrinking from the duties of a situation  
which would bring into exercise his talents  
as a statesman and politician?

We may find it convenient to look again  
upon the files of the Argus for 1824. If we  
can rely at all upon our recollections, all the  
principal arguments now urged against Mr.  
Adams are there recorded, though not precisely  
in the same language. The people have  
had the same treat before.

#### THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Maine will convene at  
the State House in Portland on Wednesday  
next. We learn that in other Countries some  
excitement exists as to the organization of  
the Government, but in Oxford we know  
nothing of it, all here is tranquility—the honest  
republicanism of Oxford is intent only on  
those things, which make for the prosperity of  
the State. We can conceive no necessity,  
at the present Session, of attending to other  
subjects than those of ordinary legislation.

#### NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

A numerous and highly respectable meet-  
ing of Republicans in Hillsborough County, in  
New-Hampshire, have nominated the Hon.  
John Bell, of Chester, as candidate for Governor  
of that State.

Spirited resolutions were passed in favor of  
President Adams and his administration. An  
excellent spirit in reference to the General  
Government appears to prevail throughout  
the State. Meetings are called by characters  
of high standing, in most of the Counties, for  
the purpose of deliberating on the great ques-  
tion.

In order to make our paper as interesting  
as possible to our readers, during the Session  
of the Legislature, we shall give a pretty full  
journal of that body.

We are requested to state that the Meth-  
odists will meet for worship in the Universal-  
ist Meeting-house in this village on the first  
Sabbath in January next.—Mr. Murray will  
preach at the same place in the evening of  
that day.

We tender our thanks to Hon. J. W. Rip-  
ley, our Representative in Congress, for a  
copy of the documents accompanying the  
President's Message.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The lines to ANGELIA shall appear in our  
next.

The NOTICE respecting the Horse Jockey  
cannot be inserted.

#### OFFICIAL RETURNS OF VOTES FOR SENATORS.

County of York, whole number of votes, 3996  
Mark Dennett, of Kittery has 2,313  
Moses Sweet of Parsonfield 2,345  
Isaac Emery of Biddeford 2,091  
and are chosen.

County of Cumberland, whole No. of votes  
3314

Robt P. Danlap of Brunswick has 1,923

John L. Meguire of Portland 1,917

Benjamin Mace of N. Gloucester 1,881  
and are chosen.

County of Lincoln, whole No. of votes 3331

Edward Kavanagh of N. Castle has 1,937

William Richardson of Bath 1,780

Ebenezer Herrick of Bowdoinham 1,749

Joel Miller of St. George 1,726  
and are chosen.

County of Hancock, whole No. of votes, 1735

Joshua W. Hathaway of Ellsworth has 942  
and is chosen.

One Vacancy.

Joshua Hall of Frankfort had 629

Joseph Shaw of Thorndike had 577  
highest candidates.

County of Washington, whole No. of votes,  
1014 No Choice.

John Balkam of Robinston, had 469

Ichahod Bucknam of Columbia, had 410

Scattering 135

County of Kennebec, whole No. of votes,  
4787

Ruel Williams of Augusta has 2,745

Joshua Cushman of Winslow 2,650

Nathan Cutler of Farmington 2,474  
and are chosen.

County of Somerset, whole No. of votes,  
2208

Samuel Weston of Milburn has 1,241  
and is chosen.

County of Penobscot whole No. of votes,  
1,766

Solomon Parsons of Sebec has 938  
and is chosen.

The Governor in Chief of the Cana-  
das, has, by a general order, revoked  
the commissions held in the militia of  
the Lower Province, by those gentle-  
men of the Provincial Parliament who  
sustained the election of Mr. Papineau,  
as speaker, in opposition to the will of  
the representative of the crown.

Onto.—The Legislature of this State  
met at Columbia on the 3d instant. Mr.  
Wheeler, a friend to the Administration,  
was chosen Speaker of the Senate, by a  
majority of eight votes; thirty-three  
members being present. In the House,  
Mr. Edward King, also a friend of the

Administration, was chosen Speaker by  
a majority of twelve votes; sixty-nine  
members being present, and three absent.

William Miller, convicted of the mur-  
der of Ackerman, was sentenced at New-  
York on the 13th inst. to be executed  
on the 26th of January next.

A stranger was knocked down in Al-  
bany, N. Y. on Wednesday night, by a  
fellow who had scraped acquaintance  
with him at the Circus. He was rob-  
bed of his large pocket-book, but his  
money was left safe in his breeches  
pocket.

Fine!—The House of Capt. Frances  
Carr, at the top of Winthrop street, in  
Hallowell, was, together with most of its  
contents, entirely consumed by fire  
on Thursday evening of last week—loss  
estimated at \$800 dollars; 400 of which  
was insured.

At the late term of Municipal Court  
in Boston John G. Scobie, Printer of the  
Castigator, for a libel, was sentenced to  
three months imprisonment in the com-  
mon gaol, and to pay costs of prosecu-  
tion.

The Grand Jury of New-York have found  
bill of indictment for a misdemeanor against  
Mr. Barton, who killed Mr. Graham in the  
late duel, and also against Lewis Asbury and  
W. B. McLeod the seconds, and Dr. Peniel,  
the surgeon.

Inquest.—A coroner's Inquest was held on  
Sunday on the body of Thomas Cummings,  
late of Jonesborough, Me. aged about 33  
years. It appeared that he fell from Tiler-  
ton's wharf on Saturday night. Verdict, that  
he came to his death by accidental drowning.  
He has left a wife and two children.

Boston Patriot.

(Signed) JOSEPH KIMBALL.  
Boston, Sept. 16, 1827.

## THE REAL.

JEWETT'S Improved Vegetable Pills, or  
German Specific, will be distinguished, as  
they ever have been, by the signature, H.  
PLUMLEY, both on the bill of directions and  
on the label to each box.

\* \* These Pills are the prescription of a  
celebrated German Physician, and not the re-  
cipe of any Physician in this country, and the  
public are cautioned against a spurious article  
professing to be prepared from a recipe of  
a late Physician of New-Hampshire of the  
same name, which article is "on the strength  
of the name alone," they attempt to sell as the  
genuine!

The genuine Pills are a cure for Dyspepsia,  
Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, sickness at  
the stomach, loss of appetite, headache, diz-  
ziness in the head, weakness of the limbs,  
 acidity, costiveness, and piles.

#### NEW CERTIFICATES.

That the public may judge of the high rep-  
utation of this article, the following Certifi-  
cates, (which, among others, have been vol-  
untarily presented within the last three days,) are  
offered for their perusal.

Certificate of Mr. Joseph Kimball.

The subscriber has heretofore been much  
afflicted with Jaundice, connected with Dys-  
pepsia, attended with pain in the forehead,  
general weakness, an inscrutable faintness,  
heart burn, and great irregularity in the bow-  
els, which complaints continued to increase for  
nearly two years, notwithstanding the use of  
a great variety of remedies, designed to re-  
lieve them.—A few months since I made trial  
of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, (prepared  
by H. Plumley.) The relief they afforded was  
immediate. I continued the medicine until I  
had taken three boxes, during which time my  
strength steadily increased, and I now enjoy  
a state of health far above what I had ex-  
perienced for many years.

(Signed) JOSEPH KIMBALL.  
Boston, Sept. 16, 1827.

Certificate of Dr. Baumlin.

The following is a certificate from Dr. C.  
Baumlin, a graduate in medicine at the  
University of Goettingen, now a practitioner  
of high celebrity, in Cambridge, Mass.

The subscriber has tested the effects of  
Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, in several  
severe cases of disease of the Liver and di-  
gestive organs, and the result has convinced  
him that they are evidently calculated to  
subserve the purpose for which they are de-  
signed. Considering them altogether superior  
to those articles commonly offered for simi-  
lar complaints, I would cheerfully add my  
testimony in favor of so valuable a medicine.

(Signed)

CHARLES FREDERICK BAUMLIN, M. D.  
N. B.—In the above recommendation, I  
particularly refer to those Pills inclosed in a  
blue wrapper, and signed on a yellow label,  
H. Plumley. C. F. BAUMLIN, M. D.  
Cambridge, Sept. 18, 1827.

The genuine Pills marked and distin-  
guished as above, are for sale by ASA BAR-  
TON, who is Agent for the Proprietors. Price,  
seventy-five cents per box.

Norway, December 20.

#### CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE.

REED & HOWARD have succeeded  
in preparing a Medicine for  
the cure of Intemperance. It has had  
the advantage of repeated and successful  
experiments, by physicians of the  
first respectability in this city, and is  
confidently brought before the public, as  
a remedy in no respect inferior to any  
which have been offered for the purpose.

A gentleman who has employed much  
of Dr. Chamber's, and has witnessed  
the operation of this, in several instances,  
has expressed his preference for  
their preparation. They have been po-  
litely favored with the following certi-  
ficate from Dr. J. B. Flint, of this city.

Messrs. REED & HOWARD,

Gentlemen—I have witnessed the opera-  
tion and effect of your medicine for  
the cure of Intemperance, in several  
cases, and am very willing, at your re-  
quest, to state, that it has generally pro-  
duced a decided aversion to ardent spir-  
its, in those who had previously been ex-  
cessively fond of them; that the health  
of the patients has uniformly been im-  
proved by its operation, and that, in my  
opinion, it is a safe, salutary, and com-  
mendable medicine, for the purpose for  
which it is designed. Your friend,  
JOSHUA B. FLINT.  
Boston, July 11th, 1827.

Extract from the Rev. Dr. Tuckerian's Report.

"I have administered a considerable  
number of Chamber's Powders. But a  
preparation has been made by REED &  
HOWARD, of Boston, a principal ingredi-  
ent of which, I suspect to be of a char-  
acter which is more universally disgust-  
ing, than are any of the ingredients in  
Chamber's Powders; or, at least, that  
this is more prevailing ingredient in  
REED & HOWARD's, than in the New-  
York preparation. Their 'Cure for  
Intemperance,' I therefore, decidedly  
prefer to that of Chamber's."

You are hereby required to notify and  
warn a Meeting of said proprietors according  
to law, to be held at the Office of PETER C.<br

## POETRY.

**THE PRIZE POEM.**  
Delivered by Mr. Dwyer, at the opening of the new Masonic Hall, in New-York City.

When first on chaos and primeval night,  
The holy mandate burst "Let there be light,"  
The dim disorder'd shadows backward fled,  
And the new created day her radiance shed.  
The tenuous spheres in order plac'd on high,  
Efulgent beam'd throughout infinity;  
Then in the heavenly throng of harmonies,  
Did the bright spirit of our union rise;  
For lone celestial warm'd th' eternal soul,  
And order perfect'd the mighty whole.  
Through each long cycle and uncounted year,  
From sun to sun, from sphere to rolling sphere,  
Seeking a place th' unweary'd spirit rov'd,  
Where it might love and be agit below'd.  
Delay'd at length in Solyms the brest,  
And found a refuge in the wise man's breast,  
In Salem's walls it dwelt, a welcome home,  
Beneath his temple's proud aspiring dome.  
In those bright realms of David's sacred son,  
Masonic honors first on earth began,  
Thence through the world on wings of light  
they fled,  
And raptur'd nations bent the suppliant head,  
Kings from their thrones submiss in homage  
bow'd,  
And empires joined in acclamations loud.  
From far Judea where their flame began,  
The brightening beams through warlike Eu-  
rope ran,  
Cross'd where Atlantic waves disastrous  
curl'd,  
And blaz'd in glory on this new found world.  
These strong foundations, on whose lofty  
walls,  
Masonic taste has rear'd these splendid halls,  
Give hope Masonic influence and power,  
Still more will strengthen each revolving  
hour.  
Here may our hearts in Friendship e'er be  
bound,  
Love, Truth, Fidelity, and Union bound!  
And here for ages, while the rolling sun,  
Through these bright skies his trackless  
course shall run,  
May no rude hand these gorgeous walls de-  
face.  
No discord our unbroken league disgrace,  
In friendship may we live, in friendship die,  
And leave these seats for brighter seats on  
high.

FROM THE MASONIC MIRROR.

**THE IRISH EXILE'S SONG.**  
Dearest land of my fathers! green Isle of the  
waves!

Tho' distant—I feel that I cannot forget,  
And though Britain would fetter your chil-  
dren like slaves,  
Their hearts still are bounding for liberty  
yet!

No—I cannot forget thee, thou beautiful  
land—  
Though far—very far from thy green hills  
I roam,

Oh, I still have a resolute heart, soul and  
hand  
Devoted to thee, my country—my home!

—When I think of thy sorrow—thy valor—thy  
might,  
The heroes whose bosoms heave high at  
thy name;

Then the Genius of Liberty darts on my sight,  
And the arms of freedom embrace thee  
again!

—Oh! thy cause is most righteous! give, give  
but the sign,  
Columbia will hail it, and Heaven will  
bles,

And thy daughters the brow of the hero shall  
twine,  
Who fights for his country—relieves her  
distress.

Then Erin! green Erin! thy sweet minstrels  
shall sing,

The fountains of learning, like thy rivers,  
shall gush;

And thy genius shall rise on her beautiful  
wing,  
And Britain shall look on thy virtues and  
triumph!

Dear st lind of my fathers! green Isle of the  
waves,

Though distant—I think of thy tears with  
regret;

And though Britain would fetter your chil-  
dren like slaves,

Their hearts still are bounding for liberty  
yet!

HIGHLAND BARD.

Boston, Nov. 1827.

**CHRISTMAS CEREMONIES.**  
England was merry England when  
Old Christmas brought his sports again;  
Twas Christmas broach'd the mightiest ale;  
Twas Christmas told the merriest tale;  
A Christmas gambol oft would cheer  
A poor man's heart through half the year."

Here lies the body of THOMAS BARTON,  
An Englishman by birth,  
& Whig of '76.

By occupation a cooper,  
Now food for worms,  
like an old rum punchcock  
marked, numbered and shooed.

He will be raised again  
and finished by his creator,  
he died Sept. 28, 1824; aged 75.

America my adopted country,  
My best advice to you is this,  
take care of your liberties.

MARRIED.

In Lington, Mr. George Small, Jr., to Miss  
Lucia Chas.

Ye men of distant regions hear,  
The voice of this place;

A man went chasing far and near  
A chasing! What? a Chase.

And—oh let not the hard be blamed;  
Who speaks this pitiful case,  
The sole rev? that he obtain'd  
Was—what? a wild goose Chase."

A virgin too!—loved by all,  
Purposed with eager haste,  
Tho' her temptation was but small,  
Has given up the Chase.

And yet, O strange perplexing case,  
(How sad our infant's fall!)  
Tis said of her, v. v. v. the Chase  
Ho! find her joy let Small.

A rogue, calling himself a watch-maker,  
recently peared in the shire town of Hor-  
ry District, South Carolina, while the Court  
were in session, and having obtained posses-  
sion of fifteen watches, decamped. His age  
was not more than 22.

## VARIETY.

### HYPochondria.

A person at Taunton, often kept at  
home for several weeks, under the idea  
of danger in going abroad. Sometimes  
he imagined that he was a cat, and seated  
himself on his hind quarters; at other  
times he would fancy himself a te-  
apot and stand with one arm akimbo like  
the handle, and the other stretched out  
like the spout. At last he conceived  
himself to have died, and would not  
move or be moved until the coffin came.

His wife, in serious alarm, sent for a  
surgeon, who addressed him with the  
usual salutation, "how do you do this  
morning?" "Do!" replied he in a low  
voice, "a pretty question to a dead  
man!" "Dear, sir; what do you  
mean?" "Yes, I died last Wednesday;  
the coffin will be here presently, and I  
shall be buried to-morrow." The sur-  
geon, a man of sense and skill, immedi-  
ately felt the patient's pulse, and shaking  
his head said, "I find it is indeed too  
true; you are certainly defunct; the  
blood is in a state of stagnation, putre-  
faction is about to take place, and the  
sooner you are buried the better." The  
coffin arrived: he was carefully placed  
in it and carried towards the church.  
The surgeon had previously given in-  
structions to several neighbors how to  
proceed. The procession had scarcely  
moved a dozen yards, when a person  
stopped to inquire who they were car-  
rying to the grave. "Mr.—, our late  
worthy overseer." "What! is the old  
rogue gone at last? a good release, for  
a greater villain never lived." The  
imaginary deceased no sooner heard the  
attack on his character, than he jumped  
up, and in a threatening posture said,  
"You lying scoundrel, if I were not dead  
I'd make you suffer for what you say;  
but as it is, I am forced to submit."—  
He then quickly laid down again; but  
ere they had proceeded half way to  
church, another party stopped the pro-  
cession with the same inquiry, and ad-  
ded invective and abuse.—This was  
more than the supposed corpse could  
bear; and jumping from the coffin, was  
in the act of following his defamers,  
when the party burst into an immod-  
erate fit of laughter; the public exposure  
awakened him to a sense of his folly,  
he fought against the weakness, and in  
the end conquered it.

A few years since, one of the New-England  
States, was represented in the National  
Legislature, by a gentleman of gigantic ap-  
pearance, of ordinary talents, and unaffected  
patriotism. He possessed the feelings of a true  
Yankee; feared nothing human, but enter-  
tained a peculiar aversion to duelling. He  
usually travelled to the seat of government,  
on horseback, when his duty called him to  
represent his native State in Congress. He  
was very much respected by his contemporaries,  
as a man of correct habits and indus-  
try.

It once happened, that in the course of a  
debate, he made use of some expressions at  
which a young Southern took umbrage, and  
intimated an intention to challenge the De-  
legate after the session for an insult which he  
conceived was intended for him. The hon-  
est Delegate, hearing of this, and not wish-  
ing to be exposed to the rudeness of this Hot-  
spur, mounted his faithful steed, and bid  
adieu to the city of Washington on the morn-  
ing following the day on which the House  
closed its session. Arrived at Philadelphia,  
he stopped at a hotel, with the intention of  
passing the night there, and pursuing his  
journey the next day; the landlord, after  
supper, showed him to a room on the fourth  
floor, and wishing him a pleasant sleep left  
him.

In the morning, early, the servants of the  
house were summoned to the door, by a violent  
ringing—the door was opened and lo! our  
young Souther stood before them; he  
hastily inquired for the landlord; the land-  
lord was roused from his bed to ascertain the  
gentleman's pleasure. "Is the Hon. Mr.  
in your house?" "Yes Sir." "I  
wish to see him." "He cannot be disturbed."  
I must see him, Sir, instantly, on busi-  
ness of great importance." "I dare not call  
him up, but if you will step up to his room,  
Sir, you shall be conducted." This offer be-  
ing accepted, the landlord led the way to  
the room of our friend who lay quietly en-  
sconced in bed, leaped in the arms of sweet  
forgetfulness, not dreaming of the enemy  
who approached him. The young man en-  
tered the room pointed out to him by his  
conductor, and closed and locked the door—  
he stepped to the bed, and awoke the sleep-  
er; called him a coward for leaving Wash-  
ington so soon, told him he had insulted him  
and that he must choose one of the two pis-  
tols which he offered him, and fight him on  
the spot. The old gentleman turned care-  
lessly over in the bed and asked, if he meant  
to murder him in bed, or if he would allow  
him to dress before the fight? The other  
consented to a truce until he should dress  
himself: Mr. —— proceeded deliberately  
to dress and after he had adjusted every thing  
to his satisfaction, he turned to the other and  
said, "Let's look at those things." He took  
one in his hand and turning it over remark-  
ed, that it appeared to be very well loaded  
and primed—then took the other, as if to ex-  
amine that also—complimented the gentle-  
man upon his good taste in selecting arms  
and finally taking both in one hand and walk-  
ing to the window, raised it and threw them  
into the street.—He instantly sprang upon his  
antagonist, seized him by the collar, dragged  
him to the head of the stairs and called out  
right lustily for the landlord; after calling  
until the guests of the house were all rous-  
ed, and crowding to the stairway to know  
the cause of the uproar, he twisted the nose  
of the unfortunate struggling gentleman, and  
giving him a kick sent him flying down  
stairs—he followed him to the next landing  
and repeated the same manoeuvre until he ar-  
rived half dead with bruises, fright and  
shame in the lower hall:—he here was once  
more obliged to submit to the superiority of  
his opponent, who handed him about until  
he found an appetite for his breakfast, when  
he took him by his hair, and threw him into  
the street, to reflect on the folly of his quis-  
tic disposition.

**ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.**—During the rivalry  
between Utica and Rochester, a gen-  
tleman merchant from the latter place,  
was travelling thro' Oneida county. Be-  
ing of a humorous turn, on passing a  
Dutch dwelling, where a stone oven  
was heating, which was situated out of  
doors, at one side of the house, he felt  
disposed to hoax its inhabitants. He  
called out, "hallo, the house! hallo, the  
house!" Out came the Dutchman, the  
Dutchman's wife, the Dutchman's three  
sons, and the Dutchman's eleven daugh-  
ters.—He observed to them, "your  
oven's on fire."—They all flew swiftly  
around the corner of the house, and the  
merchant rode on enjoying the joke. A  
short time since the same gentleman  
was travelling to the east, in a gig; the  
roads were uncommonly muddy. He  
was about passing the same farm house,  
but he had forgotten the place, when a  
lad came running towards him, with  
great anxiety depicted in his coun-  
tenance, "Sir," said he, "your wheel is  
loose." The man immediately stop-  
ped, got out into the mud, and looked at the  
wheel, when the boy exclaimed, "The  
other wheel, sir."—Around he waded  
through the mud, filled his pumps with  
water and mire, examined the linch pin  
there, and says to the boy, "I do not  
see any thing out the way." "Why I  
thought 'twas loose," said the lad, "I  
saw it turn round," (at the same time  
describing a circle with his finger.)—  
"You provoking little rascal, what do  
you mean?" exclaimed the gentleman.  
"Aye," says the lad, "the oven's on  
fire! the oven's on fire!" The mer-  
chant was so highly pleased with the  
lad's wit, that he threw him a dollar,  
and continued his journey.—*Utica Sent.*

ful sound stopped his career; and the man  
went after his money. In a few minutes he  
returned, bearing a pint bottle; and offered  
THREE CENTS for half a pint of NEW RUM.

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fers the above reward to any person, who  
will find and restore to him his wrist, which he  
lost on the evening of Saturday last, in this  
village. The reward is the full value of the  
watch lost; which is supposed to have been  
stolen by a Mr. Whiteface, well known for  
such tricks.—N. B. They are of no use to  
any but the owner, and were never used to  
him.

Dec. 10, 1827.

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